

On September 29, 1936, the United States attorney for the Southern District of Florida, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 200 dozen bottles of an article, variously labeled "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", "Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol", and "Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol", at Miami, Fla., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about November 16, 1935, by the Southern Mart from New York, N. Y., and that it was misbranded in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article labeled "Rubbing Alcohol Compound" was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Rubbing Alcohol Compound", on the label, was false and misleading in that it represented that the article contained ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, when in fact it did not contain such ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but was a mixture of isopropyl alcohol and water. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein, the statement "Isopropyl Alcohol 70 Proof" being meaningless.

The Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement, "Alco-Sponge-Rub Alcohol * * * For Massaging, Sponging and Customary External Uses of Alcohol", on the label, was false and misleading in that it did not contain any ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol and water. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained in the article, the statement "70 Proof Isopropyl" being meaningless.

Dr. Ward's Rubbing Alcohol was alleged to be misbranded in that the statement "Rubbing Alcohol", on the label, was false and misleading in that the article did not contain any ordinary (ethyl) alcohol, but consisted essentially of isopropyl alcohol, acetone, and water. Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that it was an imitation of and was offered for sale under the name of another article, "Rubbing Alcohol." Said article was alleged to be misbranded further in that the package failed to bear on its label a statement of the quantity or proportion of isopropyl alcohol contained therein, the statement "70 Proof Isopropyl Alcohol" on the label being meaningless.

On December 11, 1936, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the products be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

26973. Adulteration and misbranding of Ampacoid Estrogenic Hormone. U. S. v. 5 Packages of Ampacoid Estrogenic Hormone. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. no. 88389. Sample no. 6809-C.)

This drug had a potency of less than 3 percent of that claimed on the label.

On October 8, 1936, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the district court a libel praying seizure and condemnation of five packages of Ampacoid Estrogenic Hormone at New Orleans, La., alleging that it had been shipped in interstate commerce on or about March 26 and May 22, 1935, by Reed & Carnrick from Jersey City, N. J., and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act.

The article was alleged to be adulterated in that its strength fell below the professed standard or quality under which it was sold. "Ampacoid Estrogenic Hormone, 500 Rat Units Standardized by the vaginal smear method to contain 500 rat units in each CC", since it did not contain 500 rat units in each cubic centimeter but had a potency of less than 3 percent of that claimed.

It was alleged to be misbranded in that the following statements (carton, circular, ampoule, and ampoule carton) "Ampacoids Estrogenic Hormone 500 Rat Units", (ampoule carton only) "Standardized by the vaginal smear method to contain 500 rat units in each CC.", were false and misleading since the article did not contain 500 rat units, was not standardized by the vaginal smear method to contain 500 rat units in each cubic centimeter, but had a potency of less than 3 percent of that claimed.

On January 6, 1937, no claimant having appeared, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered that the product be destroyed.

HARRY L. BROWN, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*